THE NEW REVENUE ACTS.

Final Passage of the New Tariff Bill.

Closing Debate in the Senate and House.

New Duties on Silks, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa. Chickory, Wine, Brandy and Other Spirituous Liquors, đo., đo.,

In the Senate on the 3d instant, Mr. Simmons, of Rhode If the Senate on the 3d instant, Mr. Sizziove, of Rhode Island, said.—The Committee of conference on the disa-greeing votes of the twe Houses on the bill (H. R. No. 54) to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, have met, and after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend, and do recommend to the respective houses, that the Senate recode from its disagreement to the bill of the House, and the committee recommend the following substitute. I suppose the only way, if the Senate choose is now, is to read the bill by sections and adopt least.

for. Grunns—I will ask the Sonator if he does not pro-pose to have that printed? It has not been before us.

Mr. Simmons—It is all printed now.

Mr. Ginzus—It has never been before this body.

Mr. Ginnes—It is all printed now.
Mr. Ginnes—It has never been before this body.
Mr. Sinnoss—Oh, yes.
Mr. Ginnes—I understand it to be a bill of the House of Representatives, copies of which have been distributed about the chamber, but it has never been under consideration here at all.
Mr. Collames—But part of it.
Mr. Ginnes—A large part of it was never under consideration here at all.
Mr. Sinnoss—All Can say is, we found it on the table of the committee, printed, every part of it, and I suppose it is as accessible to every other Senator as it is to the unmbers of that committee.
The Presenting Offices—Does the Senator from Iowa move that the bill be printed?
Siverat. Senators—Oh, no.
Mr. Ginnes—I do not make such a motion, but I desire to say I shall vote against any bill of such consequence as this, If I must vote without having an opportunity to read it. I understand it imposes direct taxation, and contains an income law, and affects the finances of the country very snatorially; and I cannot be expected to vote for such a proposition as that without having an opportunity to examine it.
Mr. Fessendes—Well, sir, I think it may be as well in

a uncerstand it imposes direct taxation, and contains an incorne law, and affects the diamees of the country vary gnatorially; and I cannot be expected to vote for such a proposition as that without having an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. Fissinden—Well, sir, I think it may be as well in that case, for I really do not want Semators to say they vote against this bill because they have had no opportunity to understand it, although this matter is pressing, and although the bill has been laid on our tables for four or five days; yet, if the Sonator wants more time, and predicates his vote upon that, I am willing that it shill be deferred until to-morrow, to give him an opportunity to understand it.

Mr. Sakmoss—I should like to accommodate the Senator very much, but this bill has been printed.

Mr. Fissinous—I is only a question whether we shall raise money or not; whether we can carry on the war.

Mr. Collame—I wish to add a word. The part of the bill which the gentleman from lowa seems to think has not been considered in this body—that which relates to the real estate tax—has been printed, and we have had it before us, although it has not been considered. It was referred to the Committee on Finance after it came from the House, but has not been considered in this body. But I wish to may, sir, that this bill is essentially the same as the act which has been passed four or five times in the history of this government. It was drawn originally, I believe, by Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Hamilton, in 1794. It was passed again in 1813 and 1814 and 1815. There is nothing in that bill which would require its postponement, in order that goutlemen may consider it. Its details are all those which experience has tested. They are long, it is true; but I believe they are essentially the same with those of previous bills. The whole question is, whether we are to lay a direct tax at all, and apportion it among the government.

Mr. Fissenspex.—I will add, in regard to the question the many finited were and the mounts and other taxes i

up to the measures absolutely necessary to provide that which is the foundation, at all times, of the material of war.

Mr. Shimons—I suppose it may be proper to read the bill through; but I am perfectly satisfied, and I think all Schadors ought to be satisfied, that they have had a fair opportunity to read it for themselves. I will now explain to the Sonate the modifications and alterations made in the bill in the committee of conference and the reasons for them; and I will state them as briefly as I can. I suppose them; and I will state them as briefly as I can. I suppose them; and I will state them as briefly as I can. I suppose them; and I will state them as briefly as I can. I suppose the bill as it passed the Senate, if it has not been read, and I do not suppose it has been read any more than the bill from the House. I have never rend it any more. We have stricken out of the Senate substitute, raising revenue from imports, the ten per cent additional duty. At the same time we have raised—considerably higher than the Senate bill proposed—the duties on brandless and spirits. We have, in fact, imposed an additional duty on the mischievous luxuries, the strong drinks, and we have omitted to place upon the general consumption of the country this ten per cent, and then we have provided all the drawbacks for transportation and everything of that sort. Then, again, we have reduced the income tax on the highest scale from 75 to 5 per cent. The schedule of 5 per cent, which embraced most of the incomes, we put at 3; and on that portion of an income which is derived from interest from government securities, we put 15; per cent. That will probably reduce the recepts from this tax from incomes, \$10,000.

sd. Simmons—This happens to be one; but I will give

ment. I wish to make a privileged motion, and have it entered.

Mr. Shimons—This bappens to be one; but I will give way, if it is only for a motion.

The Puszinno Gyrica (Mr. Anthony)—The question before the Senate is the report of the Committee of Conference on the Revenue bill.

Mr. Shimons—I was about to state what alterations the committee had made in the bill as it passed the Senate. I have stated what has been done in reference to the impost duties, I believe; I will not repeat it. We have added to the bill that passed the Senate the principal features of the bill passed by the House of Representatives for assessing and collecting a direct tax, to the amount of \$20,000,000, on all of the states of the Union, and we have put on the income tax as it passed the Senate, but reducing the rates of tax, lewering them about one-third or a little over. We lowered the rate upon incomes because we impose direct taxes on property, and thought it was right to mitigate in some degree the but them of the people. We were induced to substitute this direct tax because we had reduced the imposts upon the general consumption of the country from what the Senate had passed nearly to the same amount that we put on by direct taxes; and the motive, the reason that influenced me, and, I presume, the reas of the committee, was, that the moral effect of bruging this country, by an almost unanimous vote, to impose direct taxes, would be greater than any other form of imposition we could resort to. We are almost all willing to tax imports. Seme do it force motive, some for another. I have stated all the time, while I have been trying an increase of the duties, that I did not seen if far any judgment, simply as a revenue measure. I prefer it as w to direct taxes, but I do not think the effect would be one-ball gions the capitalists of this country, or of the world, of what it would be to see Congress come square up to the work and tax property directly. I know the direct, and it is the most certain way of getting the money that can pos The contact which has been come in prince the ready of the beauty of the

is all that has been done with the tariff bill, essentially. The duty in the Home bill being two and a half cents a pound, was reduced to two cents a pound on raw sugars. Now I come to the direct tax. The direct tax is \$20,000,000, apportioned according to the constitution, from which we shall realize, perhaps, \$12,000,000, with the right to the States to assume it. No doubt they generally will assume it, because they have made advances out of their own money for the fitting out of volunteers, which we have passed a bill to settle; and the States why have themselves, gesting the fifteen per cent discount, and pay it by sottling their accounts. There was in the bill which came from the House of Representatives a large provision in relation to internal duties upon carriages, upon watches, upon distilleries. We found it exceedingly complicated in its arrangements and machinery, and were somewhat doubtful of its results; and inasmuch as it was said that the House of Representatives entertained very much a desire not to have any more United States officers in the States than they could help; and inasmuch as that was a species of tax that the States could not assume, because they could not know its amount until it was collected, we agreed to leave out that provision. Now we come to the income tax. The House of Representatives had passed a different one. The Senate bill was taken in its leading features. The Senate bill was taken in its leading features. The Senate bill was taken in its leading features. The Senate hall laid the income tax upon all incomes above \$600 at thres per cent. As a compromise with them, we agreed on making it apply to all incomes above \$600 at thres per cent. As a compromise with them, we agreed on making it apply to all incomes above \$600 at thres per cent. As a compromise with them, we agreed on making it apply to all incomes above \$600 at thres per cent. As a compromise with them, we agreed on making it apply to all incomes above \$600 at thres per cent. The time of the wind the sense of th

on creat; and r think, on the whole it is a far compromise of the various elements to be consulted in a six bill.

Mr. King.—This report has not been read. There are disputes about it. I should like to hoar the report read; we may then have an opportunity to know what it is. Some gentlemen think there are provisions in it that are material, and some that are immaterial.

The Pursingso Ovicku—The Secretary will read the report of the Committee of Conference.

The Secretary read, as follows:

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. No. 54) to provide increased revenue from importa, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from their amoudment to said bill and the committee agree to the following as a fubstitute:

J. F. SIMMONS,
J. COLLAMER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

THAIDEUS STEVENS,
JUNTIN L. MORRILL,
EBASTUS CORNING,
Managers on the part of the House.

A BILL TO PROVIDE INCREASED REVENEY FROM IMPORTS, TO

HILL TO PROVIDE INCREASED REVENUE FROM IMPORTS, TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE PUCLIC DEST, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

the raw state, above No. 12. Dutch standard, by clarifying or other process, and not yet refined.... in refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pul

verized.
On sugars after being refined, when they are time tured, colored or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy.
On molasses, per gallon.
Provided, that all syrups of sugar, or of sugar cane

concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated mo-lasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States. On all teas, per pound.
On all teas, per pound.
On almonds, shelled.
On brimstone, crude, per ton.
On brimstone, in rolls.
On coffee of all kinds, per pound.

rine
On all silks valued at not over \$1 per square yard.
On all silks valued at over \$1 per square yard.
On all silk vefects, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at \$3 per square yard.

sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported, on which duties have been paid when exported, a drawback, equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That ten per centum on the amount of all drawbacks, so allowed, shall be retained, for the use of the United States, by the collectors paying such drawbacks, respectively.

allowed, shall be retained, for the one of the United States, by the collectors paying such drawbacks, respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and all goods, wares, and merchandise, on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as are provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as are provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as are provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act. And provided further, that all goods deposited in public store or bounded warchouse after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid in three months after the same are deposited, and goods designed for exportation of three years after the same are deposited, such goods, if not withdrawn in three years, to be regarded as abandoned to the government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury Provided, That merchandise, upon which the owner may have neglected te pay duties within three months from the time of its deposit, may be withdrawn and entered for consumption at any time within two years of the time of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties, with an addition of 25 per centum thereto: Provided also, That merchandise upon which duties have been paid, if exported to a foreign country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been and debroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, I per centum of said duties to be retained by the government.

show which duties have been pant, it exported to a foreign date they provided the provided of the payment of the return date in the provided of the payment of contactand by the Sec. 6. And be it further encoded, That the act entitled "An act to provided or he payment of contactand prassury notes, to satisfurias a ban, to regulate and fix the duties may be return of the provision of the bill in relation to an uncome tag, and the same is hereby, a monded as of March 2, 1861, as y. First, it section and, article dark after the words "in ordicals and," article and the provision of the same is hereby, a monded as of March 2, 1861, as y. First, it section and, article dark after the words "in ordicals and," article and the provision of the same is hereby, and of the provision of the bill in relation to an uncorrect and the provision of the same is hereby, and an extending the provision of the same is hereby, and the provision of the bill in relation to an extending the provision of the same is the provision of the bill in relation to an extending the provision of the bill in relation to an extending the provision of the bill providing of an incode and the provision of the bill in relation to an extending the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the bill providing for an incode and the provision of the provision

At the same time I do not like to embarrars the needed of the government, and it this is the only way to which the government can realize the teams necessary to early on the war. I chall be obliged to vote for the off, through I do it very relationally indeed.

Mr. Schroder—I will say to the Senator from Minnesota that before this has become pepalse Minnesota with have enough Treasory porce, spent there for grain and provisions and cuttle to bey this sax becames over. If it had not been for that I should are not have overly on the area of the property of the property of the provision of the property of the prope

Kennedy, Lutham, Polk, Powell and Sanlabury—8.

So the report was concurred in.

A message was afterwards received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Ernsunus, its Clerk, amounting that the House had agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. No. 54) to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on pubnic debt, and for other purposes.

promise or pay interest on public acts, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIGHT—I move to print a thousand extra copies of the reveaue bill in the shape in which it has been passed to-day. It is a measure of very general interest. There will be many inquiries in regard to it; ang if we can send printed copies of the bill, it will supersede the necessity of answering a great many letters.

The Presions Officer—The motion will go to the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to by unanimous comment, and it was Ordered, That there be printed for the use of the Senate two thousand copies of the bill (H. R. No. 54) eatitled "An act to provide increased revenue fram imports to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, as the same has passed Congress.

Does this conference vs. ort come in as a substitute for the tariff and direct tax b, ills which passed this House?

Mr. Staves—That as so. It takes the place of both.

Mr. Staves—That as so. It takes the place of both.

Mr. Staves—That as so. It takes the place of both.

Mr. Staves—That as so. It takes the place of both.

Mr. Staves—That to knew of the chairman whether any addition has been made to the chairman whether any addition has been made to the duty on textile fabric.

Mr. Have—Is it in order to offer an amendment to the report of a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Karen—Is it in order to offer an amendment to the report.

The Speaker—No amendment would be in order to a report of a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Wickhor—I desire to ask the gentleman to postpens a vote upon this report until to morrow at twolve o'clock, in order, in the meantime, that the substitute may be printed. I do not understand it, and I have not been able to hear what the gentleman has said.

Mr. Springs—I doubt whether a quorum will be here to-morrow at twolve o'clock.

Mr. Wickfirth—I do not believe there is any danger of Beauregard being here before to-morrow night. (Laughter).

Mr. Roscor Conking—It one of the bills, certain sections of which so to make up this bill, there was contained a section, which section repealed, I think, all the acts in relation to the surplus revenue, and discharged the States absolutely from all obligation to repay their quota of that revenue. I want to inquire whether this report preserves that section?

Mr. Stryens—It is all out of this substitute.

Mr. Baren—I wish to inquire of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee whether goods now in bond are to pay the rate of duties prevailing when they were bended, or that which shall prevail when they are withdrawn?

Mr. Stryens—All goods already imported, or which are now on shipboard, will come in under the duties which existed at the time that state of facts existed.

The previous deestion was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put.

Mr. Variaproman called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the report.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 89, nays 39, as follows:—

Yeas—Megas. Aldrich, Albey, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Goldmith J. Balley, Joseph Ball, Baker, Bayter, Bubbitt, Goldmith J. Balley, Joseph Ball, Baker, Bayter, Holloma, Levelor, Joseph Ball, Saker, Goldmi

So the report was adopted.
So the report was adopted.
During the vote,
Mr. Anxold said—Mr. Speaker, not being able to get
better law, I am compelled to vote for this. I you Mr. Coleax—Will it be in order for me to say that I agree with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Arnold)? I with the gentleman from linkois (Mr. Arbold)? I vote "aye,"
Mr. Stavmas moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

Burglary at Fulton, New York. Fulron, August 5, 1861
A daring burglary was committed here on Saturday night. The dwellings of Samuel F. Case and Charles Case were broken into and some \$800 worth of silverware taken.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. To-day's bank statement compares as follows

with that of last Monday:

- Week ending. Leans. Specie. Circulation. Deposits.
July 27. ...\$112,311.832 46.900,721 8.324,368 93,687,933
August 3. ... 111,719,111 46.226,181 8.585.594 92,229,384

Decrease... 592,721 674,540 — 1,458,549
Increase... 592,721 674,540 — 261,226

This is rather an unexpected statement, in view of the large receipts of gold from the Mint, the arrival from California and the loss of a million by the Sub-Treasury. The banks apparently have been losing gold to the interior. The loss of deposits is singular, too. The reduction in the discounts proceeds from the causes pointed out in this morning's HERALD, and is an unavoidable occurrence. The bank discounts must continue to run down until government begins to negotiate heavy loans. Mercantile paper will continue scarce as long as the war lasts.

There is no change in the money market. Good paper is extremely scarce, and the discount bro-kers are doing little or nothing. At four per cent any amount could be borrowed on good security. The suspension of a house in the sugar refining business is reported. We hear of no further trouble among the dry goods dealers. The affairs of Claflin. Mellen & Co. is the subject of general conversation, and hope is everywhere expressed that

they may obtain the extension they need.

Very little business is doing in fereign exchange, and rates are a fraction lower. Bankers are buying at 107 and selling at 1071/4, but we hear of few transactions either way. Rates must fall fully one per cent before it can be made an object to bankers to buy bills for the sake of importing specie.

side buyers are too few to suit the purpose of speculators for the rise. To induce the public to pur-

chase, bold operators take the advantage of cheap

money, buy and hypothecate stock, give the market

the appearance of scarcity, and quietly await the approach of some favorable turn in political or financial affairs to bid up prices, when they sell out, pocket their profit, and watch the receding wave of public confidence in order to repeat the operation. These movements, made of late with considerable skill and dexterity, are beginning to be understood, and the daily diminishing traffic of the Stock Exchange indicates its early participation in the common destiny of every other branch of business. The modification of the Sub-Treasury law is used as an argument to stimulate specula tion, upon the hypothesis that its effect must be to aid in the expansion of the currency, from the increased facilities afforded to the solvent banks. A careful examination of the new law must, however, lead to a different conclusion. It is an adroit device incorporated into the Loan bill to woo the banks to more liberal subscriptions to the loans, upon the assurance that the specie will not be drawn from the vaults until it is absolutely required for governmental purposes. There is no change whatever in the Sub-Treasury law, except only in so far as the banks subscribing may hold the sum subscribed subject to the order of the United States Treasury on demand, instead of paying it in on the day designated in the official advertisement. When the sum is called for it must be paid into the Sub-Treasury in coin, precisely as it is paid now. Some banks may have the boldness to subscribe for a million of dollars of the new loan, pass the sum to the credit of the government receiving seven per cent therefor, and afterwards lend it to Wall street at five or six, thus obtaining double interest for the amount; but it is hardly to be believed that, as in times like the present, or those which cast their dark shadows over the future, many banks will be found bold enough to enter into that kind of business. At the morning board to-day the market was irregular, and the volume of business done was small. The new government 6's fell off one per cent; United States 5's were steady. The last steamer from Europe brought several orders for United States stocks limited, however, below present prices. Treasury notes did not vary. As a general rule State stocks were higher. Tennessees advanced 1/4, North Carolina's 3, Georgia's 3, and Virginia's 1. Missouri's were an exception to the rule, and declined 3/4. The railway share market was very irregular. Erie advanced 1/4. Harlem preferred 1/4. Toledo 3/4; on the other hand, Galena declined 34, Rock Island 1/4. Michigan Central 1/4. Hudson 3/4. Barlem, old,

1. New York Central was steady. After the poard the market was weaker, and sales of Central were made at 1/2 decline. At the second board the whole market was dull, the following being the last

quotations:-United States 5's, 1874, 78% a %;

Tennessee 6's, 43% a 1/2: Virginia 6's, 51 a 1/2

63% a %; Cleveland and Tolodo, 28% a %; Chicago and Rock Island, 391/a 2/; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 55 a 59; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 14 a 14½: La Crosse and Milwaukee land grant bonds, 10 a 11; Illinois Central bonds, 89 a 30.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was se follows to-day:-

pany have declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on demand. The Irving Fire Insurance Company have de.

clared a dividend of five per cent, payable on the 10th instant. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned in

\$80,705 the same month last year. The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New York and Eric Railroad for the month of July, 1861, compared with its earnings

for the corresponding month of the previous year:-

Mr. Treasurer Hastings, of Wisconsin, gives an elaborate statement, under date of the 30th ult... of the disposition of the State war loan among the Wisconsin banks. It was found impossible to negotiate a sale of the bonds in the New York market above seventy per cent, while the Loan act expressly forbade a sale below par. The Commissioners, therefore, rather than the Legislature should be a second time called togther-and which could not afford the needed relief before the State finances, already overdrawn, would be seriously embarrassed-decided to effect an arrangement with the State banks, to the mutual advantage of each. Under the agreement made at Milwankee, June 25, thirty-four banks have now taken \$800,000 of the loan, apportioning it among themselves, and paying sixty per cent in coin or exchange, ten per cent in their currency. and surrendering coupons of the bonds to cover the remaining thirty per cent. The banks

taking the loan and the proportion to each are as follows:—
Bank of Columbus \$53,000
Bank of Fox Lake 8,000
Bank of Fox Lake 8,000
Bank of Fox Lake 8,000
Bank of Mouroe 40,000
Bank of Mouroe 5,000
Bank of Mouroe 14,000
Bank of Moneka 14,000
Bank of Sheboygan 15,500
Bank of Sheboygan 15,500
Bank of Sheboygan 15,500
Bank of Sharta 18,500
Bank of Sharta 18,500
Bank of Whitewater 24,000
City Bank of Kenesha 16,000
Columbus County Bank 10,000
Commercial Bank 5,000
Corn Planters' Bank 5,000
Exchange Bank of Barling & Co. 21,500
Exchange Bank of Bank 29,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank 10,000
Forontier Bank 29,000
Forontier Bank 29,000
Provider Bank 4,000
Oshkosh Commercial Bank 20,000
Rock County Bank 20,000
Walvesth County Bank 20,000
Walv taking the loan and the proportion to each are as follows:— Bank of Columbus

banks of Missouri, on the 1st of July:-

 banks of Missourt, on the 1st of July:—

 Resources.
 \$4,808,794
 \$4

 Discounts
 6,815,372
 \$4

 Exchange matured
 397,242
 \$7

 Do. discounted
 6,491,382
 95

 Suspended debt
 1,098,293
 33

 Due from banks
 1,747,455
 22

 Expense account
 252,2101
 90

 Bank notes
 2,838,878
 97

 Specie
 5,181,934
 91

 State bonds
 1,277,600
 50

 Real estate
 391,05
 01

| Do. | do. | individuals. | 10,118,018 | 60 |
| Deprisits | 2,994,509 | 64 |
| Interest exchange | 833,282 | 18 |
| Unpaid dividends | 9,568 | 64 |
| Due banks | 1,821,511 | 17 |
| Circulatiou. | 5,111,730 | 60 |
| Due parent bank | 161,073 | 36 |
| Due parent bank | 4,957,744 | 64 |
| Contingent fund | 791,866 | 42 | Unpud dividends.

Due banks

Circulation.

Due parent bank

Due for capital.

Contingent fund Total.....\$30,297,157 94

Philadelphia Mint for the month of July:-Philadelphia and of the Control of t .59.806,085 06

\$8,182,200 00 17,000 00 38,900 00 300,705 00 3,408 54 Total gold 536,375 \$5,492.212 54 \$147,000 00 182,000 00 Total silver. \$22,000

Copper. 1,100,000

Recapitulation.
Gold 536,375
Silver 822,000

Copper 1,100,000 \$279,000 00 \$11,000 00 \$8,492,213 54 Total.....2,458,375 The Chicago Tribune of Friday thus notices the

money and exchange market of that city.

The St. Louis Democrat of the same day re-

marks:marks:—

The money market was as doll as it could be again today; nothing was done. Exchange dropped to 6½ a 7
per cent premium, and no demand. Gold is plenty and
selling at the price of exchange. The government mocey
scattered about for army supplies and to pay troops, begins to make coin more easily comeatable than for severai weeks back.

The Cincinnati Gazette, under date of Briday

Business was about as dull to-day as the weather was not, and to those who were compelled to breache our hearter atmosphere, suching more need be said to indicate the singuismess of trade. Nothing transpired in the money market worthy of special notice. Explange was dult the sales at most of the houses not being equal to the receipts, although the latter were quite hybrided. Raise were unchanged. Gold was mactive. The Philadelphia Ledger says of the anthracite

coal trade:-

Tennessee 6's, 43% a ½; Virginia 6's, 51 a ½;
Missouri 6's, 43 a ½; Canton, 9 a ½; Comberland
Coal preferred, 4% a 5½; Pacific MaP, 73 a ½;
New York Central, 76½ a ½; Eric, 26 a ½; Hudson
River, 33½ a ½; Harlem, 10½ a ½; Breparated, 25½ a 26; Reading, 36½ a ½; Medigan Central,
412 a 26; Reading, 36½ a ½; Medigan Central,
412 a 26; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana,
13½ a ½; do guaranteed, 28½ a 29; Panama, 107 a
167½; Illinois Central, 64 a ½; Galena and Chicago